

# Education in the Global Market



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# “We have nothing to fear but fear itself”

...Franklin D. Roosevelt



Our PISA  
results are not  
that bad!

# 2009 PISA Reading Literacy: OECD

## Combined reading literacy scale

Country	Score
OECD average	493
<i>OECD countries</i>	
Korea, Republic of	539
Finland	536
Canada	524
New Zealand	521
Japan	520
Australia	515
Netherlands	508
Belgium	506
Norway	503
Estonia	501
Switzerland	501
Poland	500
Iceland	500
<b>United States</b>	<b>500</b>
Sweden	497
Germany	497
Ireland	496
France	496
Denmark	495
United Kingdom	494
Hungary	494
Portugal	489
Italy	486
Slovenia	483
Greece	483
Spain	481
Czech Republic	478
Slovak Republic	477
Israel	474
Luxembourg	472
Austria	470
Turkey	464
Chile	449
Mexico	425

- U.S. average score of 500 not measurably different from the OECD average score of 493
  - 6 OECD countries had higher average scores.
  - 14 were not measurably different from the United States.
  - 13 had lower average scores.

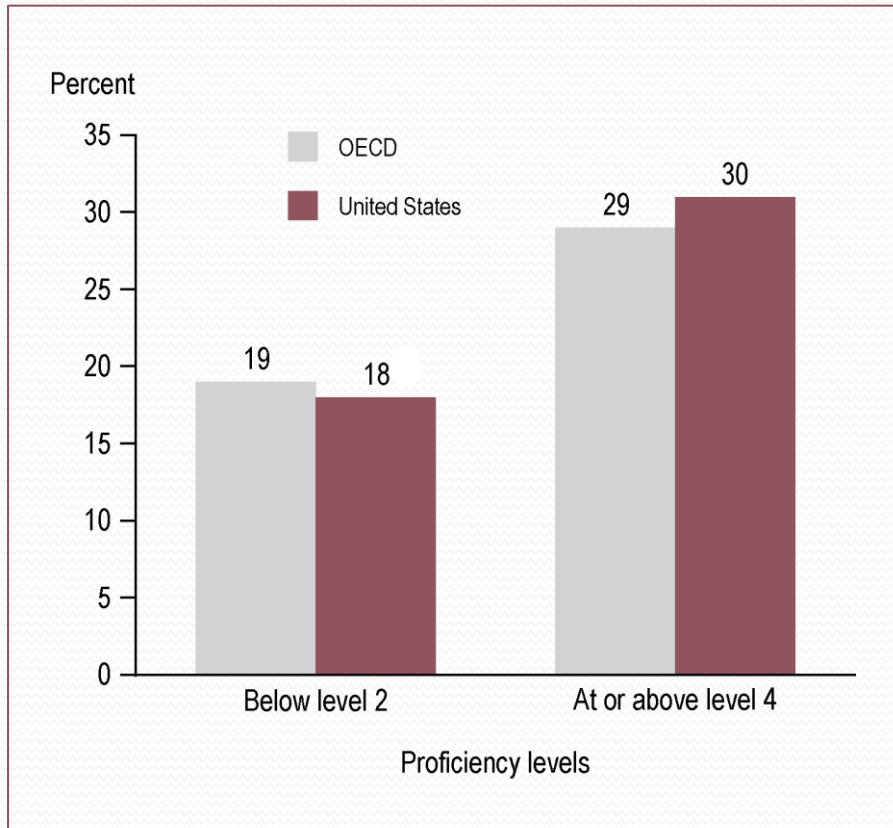
■ Average is higher than the U.S. average

□ Average is not measurably different from the U.S. average

■ Average is lower than the U.S. average

SOURCE: Fleischman et al. (2010). *Highlights From PISA 2009: Performance of U.S. 15-Year-Old Students in Reading, Mathematics, and Science Literacy in an International Context* (NCES 2011-004) .

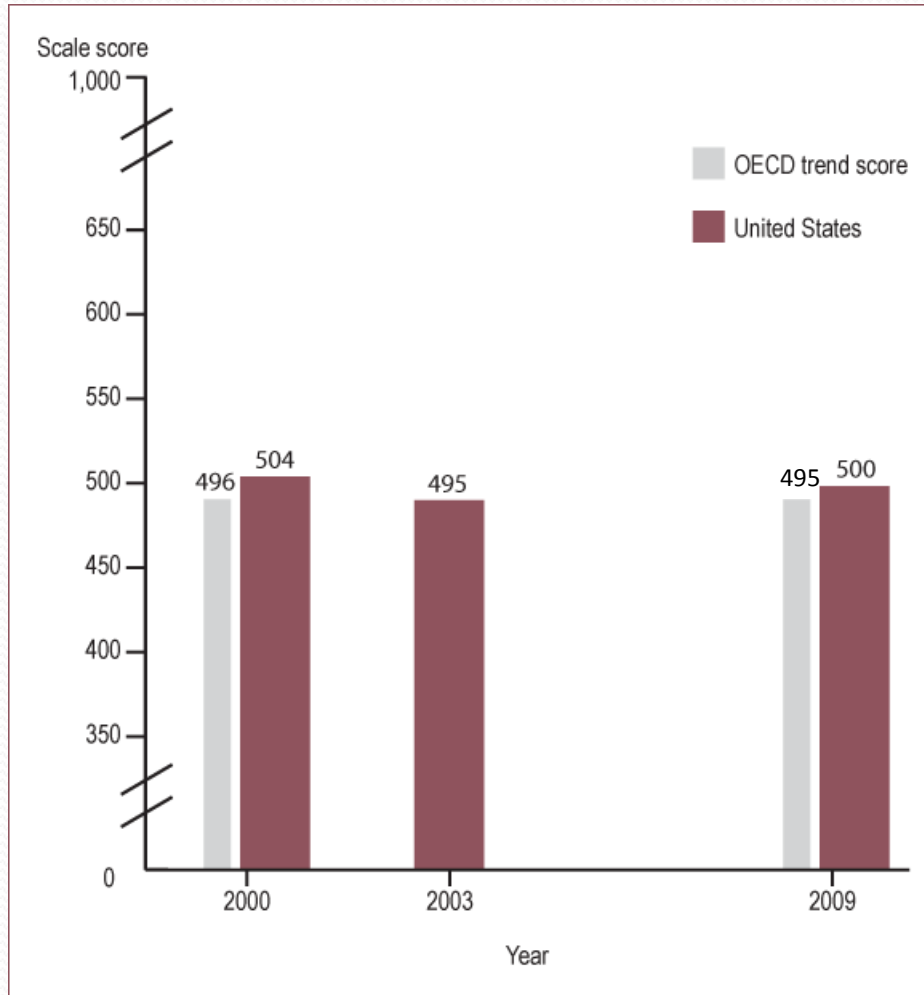
# Key Proficiency Levels in Reading



- 18 percent scored below level 2 (not measurably different from OECD).
- 30 percent scored at or above level 4 (not measurably different from OECD).

SOURCE: Fleischman et al. (2010). *Highlights From PISA 2009: Performance of U.S. 15-Year-Old Students in Reading, Mathematics, and Science Literacy in an International Context* (NCES 2011-004).

# Average U.S. Reading Score Unchanged From 2000



- There was no measurable change in the U.S. average scores over time.
- There was no measurable difference between U.S. and the OECD average scores in 2000 or in 2009.
- OECD averages are based on 27 OECD member countries that participated in 2000 and 2009.

SOURCE: Fleischman et al. (2010). *Highlights From PISA 2009: Performance of U.S. 15-Year-Old Students in Reading, Mathematics, and Science Literacy in an International Context* (NCES 2011-004).

# PISA 2009 Mathematics Literacy: OECD

Mathematics literacy scale	
Country	Score
OECD average	496
<i>OECD countries</i>	
Korea, Republic of	546
Finland	541
Switzerland	534
Japan	529
Canada	527
Netherlands	526
New Zealand	519
Belgium	515
Australia	514
Germany	513
Estonia	512
Iceland	507
Denmark	503
Slovenia	501
Norway	498
France	497
Slovak Republic	497
Austria	496
Poland	495
Sweden	494
Czech Republic	493
United Kingdom	492
Hungary	490
Luxembourg	489
<b>United States</b>	<b>487</b>
Ireland	487
Portugal	487
Spain	483
Italy	483
Greece	466
Israel	447
Turkey	445
Chile	421
Mexico	419

- U.S. average score of 487 lower than the OECD average score of 496
  - 17 OECD countries had higher average scores.
  - 11 were not measurably different.
  - 5 had lower average scores.

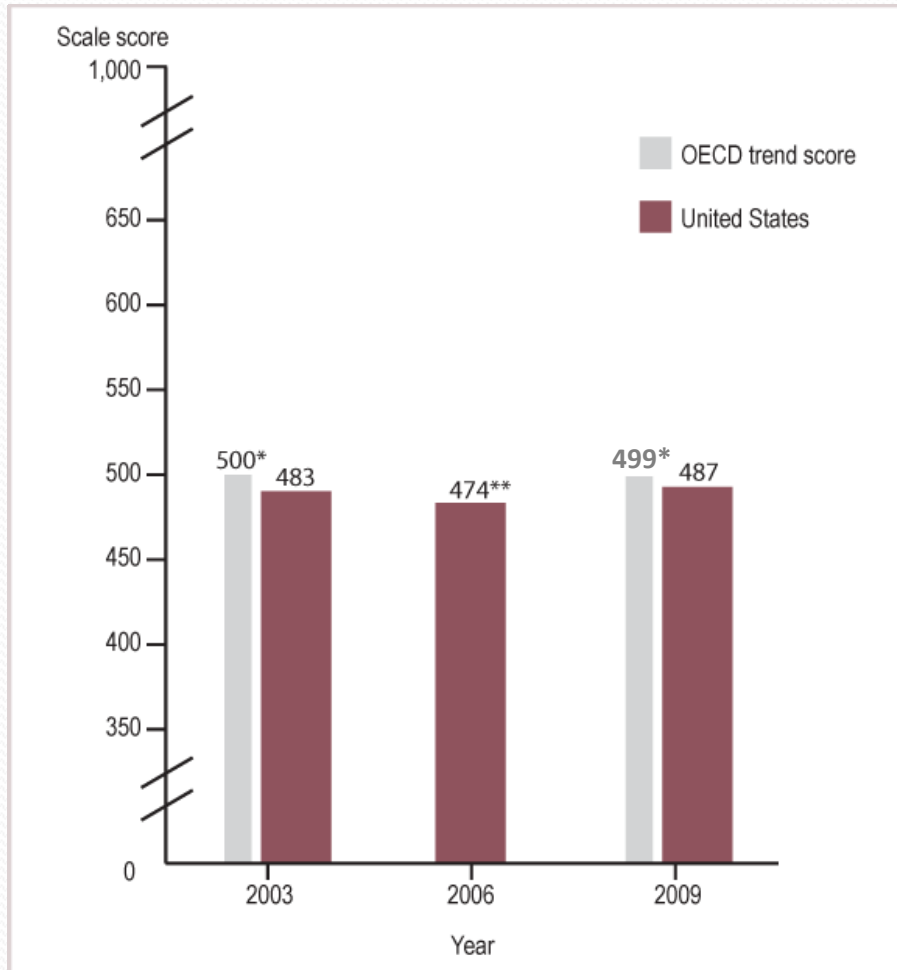
■ Average is higher than the U.S. average

□ Average is not measurably different from the U.S. average

■ Average is lower than the U.S. average

SOURCE: Fleischman et al. (2010). *Highlights From PISA 2009: Performance of U.S. 15-Year-Old Students in Reading, Mathematics, and Science Literacy in an International Context* (NCES 2011-004) .

# Average U.S. Mathematics Score Up From 2006



- In 2009, the U.S. average score was higher than that in 2006, but not measurably different from the U.S. average in 2003.
- The U.S. average score was lower than the OECD average score in 2003 and in 2009.
- OECD averages are based on 29 OECD member countries that participated in 2003 and 2009.

\* $p < .05$ . U.S. average is significantly different from the OECD average at the .05 level of statistical significance.

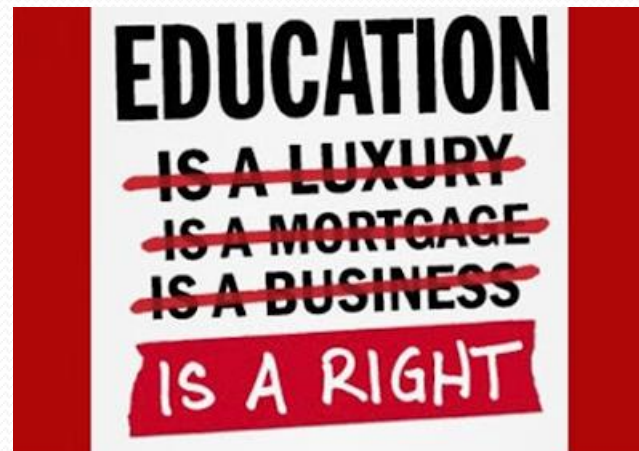
\*\* $p < .05$ . U.S. average in 2006 is significantly different from the U.S. average in 2009 at the .05 level of statistical significance.

SOURCE: Fleischman et al. (2010). *Highlights From PISA 2009: Performance of U.S. 15-Year-Old Students in Reading, Mathematics, and Science Literacy in an International Context* (NCES 2011-004).



# United States of America in everything but education

Education is a State right and each State guards that right by providing a system of education and making curricular and instructional decisions.





# Disparity between NAEP and State test results

Exhibit 1 Florida, 2005, 4th grade reading scores (as a percent of students)		
Performance Level	NAEP	FCAT <sup>1</sup>
Proficient and above	30%	71%
Basic and above	65%	

We need national standards

**COMMON CORE**  
STATE STANDARDS INITIATIVE

# We need common assessments



We need international  
benchmarks

# THE ROLE OF BENCHMARKING IN GLOBAL EDUCATION

# International benchmarks

- To assess our students' performance relative to other students in the world.
- To learn from what other countries do to outperform us in certain areas.
- To establish baselines that will allow us to gauge progress.
- To maintain our competitive edge.



# Participate in PISA





**Any questions?**

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